

THE Hit. 7. 660. 1  
DECLARATION

OF  
Sir *CHARLES COOT*,  
KNIGHT and BARONET:

Lord President of the Province of  
CONNAUGHT: and the rest of the  
COUNCIL of OFFICERS

Of the Army in

**I R E L A N D,**

Present at DUBLIN.

A Copy whereof was presented to  
GEN. MONCK, and to the LORD MAIOR  
of the City of LONDON. *Feb. 24. 1659.*

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L O N D O N,

Printed by *D. Maxwell*, living in  
*Thames-street, over against Baynards Castle. 1660*



THE  
DECLARATION

OF  
ST CHARLES COOKE

Knight and Baronet

Lord President of the Province of  
Connacht: and thereof the

COUNCIL OF OFFICERS

Of the Army in

IRELAND

Present at Dublin

1746-07

A Copy whereof was presented to  
GEN. MONCK and to the Lord Mayor  
of the City of London Feb. 24. 1746

TO THE

Printed by D. Maxwell, at the  
Stairs-front over against Bury's

*The Declaration of Sir Charles Coor, &c.*

Since the Authority of Parliament became openly violated, and that by their own waged servants of the Army in England, by whom 41. of the Members of Parliament were taken from the Parliament House in *December 1648.* and imprisoned, and 160. other Members denied entrance into the House, and about 50. more voluntarily withdrew themselves, to avoid violence, making in all of excluded Members about 250. when the remaining Members charged the Army with the guilt of that force, and sent to their General of the Army for restitution of those excluded Members, which was denied them, how many and manifold have been the miseries and calamities under which these Nations have laboured and do labour, is evident to all equal minded men: The Godly Ministers of the Gospel despised; the Ministry itself vilified; Tythes, and other means of their maintenance (particularly in *Ireland*) taken from them, and misapplied; the Protestant Religion broken; and almost overturned; Anabaptists, Quakers, and other Sectaries set up and countenanced, Heresies and Schismes increased; the Fundamental Laws of the Land trampled upon, and an Arbitrary Government endeavoured to be introduced; the Civil Rights, Properties, and Liberties of the people, in their Persons and Estates, broken in pieces; Impositions and Taxes on the people without example laid and increased in an excessive manner and measure, whereby thousands of Families have been ruined, and enforced to beg their bread; Manufacture at home discouraged, publick Trade and Commerce abroad interrupted, the Nations become deeply indured, and generally impoverished; the reformed Protestant Churches abroad exposed to great danger, wanting the wonted support of *England*, which (under God) was the bulwark and chief strength of the Protestant Religion throughout all Christendom; and finally, the English Nation (which was always (deservedly) in so high honour and estimation at home and abroad, as it was a bridle and terrour to their Enemies, and a countenance and support to their Friends and Allies) is now become (we tremble and grieve to have so just cause to speak it) a scorn and derision to all Nations round about us; and all this brought to pass to satisfy the Avarice, Ambition, Lust, and Fears of a few inconsiderable persons of Anabaptist, and other Fanatique Spirits, who have made it their business to occasion still one trouble on the neck of another, so to embroil and continue the Nations in division, war, and bloody confusions, that sober men might not have time or leisure (with maturity of judgement or counsel) to look into the inwards of their designs, or actions: And after we had beheld all this with bleeding hearts, and calling to mind, that when in *December 1648.* the said force was put upon the Parliament, the then remaining Members sent sundry times to the General to know why he imprisoned their Members, and desired him to set them at liberty, which was not done; and we gathering from all this, that if the House were once freed from the force of an Army, and they again restored to Freedom and Liberty of sitting and

acting, they would then upon the firmer grounds (in conscience of their duties to God and their Countrey, and in testimony of their high resentment of that breach of Priviledges of the Parliament, have taken into the House those excluded Members, and filled vacant places by due and orderly elections of the people) and after so many years unhappy interruptions, unite again in a Full and Free Parliament, and there assert the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, and Liberties of the People, which from the very beginning of the War of England, have been not the least ground of their contest with the late King, and ever since, and joyn their counsels and endeavours, for restoring those Nations to Peace and Tranquility.

And thence it was, that on the 14. day of December, 1659. several Officers of the Army here, on behalf of themselves, and those under their Commands, by their joint Declaration, Declared and Published, their stedfast resolutions to adhere to the Parliament in the defence of its Priviledges, and the just Rights and Liberties of the people of these Nations as Men and Christians; In which Declaration afterwards concurred the whole Army of Ireland, but not finding much contrary to our expectations, that when the Members of Parliament now assembled at Westminster, were in December 1659. (by an extraordinary providences) restored to their Freedom and Liberty of sitting and acting as in Parliament; and that divers of those formerly excluded Members of Parliament on the 27 of December 1659. (as they had formerly done in May 1659.) offered themselves to discharge their Trust for the several Counties and Places for which they were elected, and formerly served; those their fellow Members assembled at Westminster, did not only deny them admittance, but also voted and ordered the utter exclusion of all the excluded Members with this further addition, that none of them should be chosen in future Elections to sit in this Parliament, whereby they have by a more unnatural violence taken away from above the one half of the People of England, their Representatives in Parliament, and limited and abridged in a high degree the Liberty and Freedom of the People in further Elections; which denial and order of theirs in a time when they were under no force, is so much the more strange, in regard that in December 1648. when they were under a force, they transferred that guilt from themselves to the Army, and pretended a willingness to re-admit those Members if it were in their power, as is formerly mentioned.

And whereas Lieut. Gen. Ludlow had placed in Ireland several Officers who are Anabaptists, and persons of the like Fanatick Spirits (many of whom had been very active in the late conspiracies and actions of the factious part of the Army in England, even against those Members of Parliament now sitting at Westminster, of which Officers so placed by Lieut. Gen. Ludlow, it was thought necessary to purge the Army, and to put in their places persons more soberly minded, and affected to the Parliament; yet after all that done, and

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after Lieut. Gen. Ludlow, most justly and deservedly charged with High Treason, the said Lieut. Gen. Ludlow himself, and some others of the like principles with him, were by a report from the Council of State proposed to be appointed to govern not only the Army, but also the whole Nation of Ireland, to the astonishment of the people and Army here, to the unsettling of those persons so well deserving to the hazard of the Peace of the Nation and Army, (and which is above all) to the endangering even of Religion it self. And here it is observable that those Members now sitting at Westminster by their Declaration of the 23 Jan. 1659. (since their restitution to their present liberty of sitting) have published, That extravagant Councils and actions have engaged the Nations in a great debt and charge, which it seems necessitates their laying a new increase of charge on the Nations, and yet so indulgent they are to those persons, that in a high degree created that necessity of so unreasonably charging the people, and whose Estates might well bear a great part of that burden, as without so much as any suit made to them by those Delinquents, they granted them indemnity for their Persons and Estates, whereby it seems the said Members now sitting at Westminster, hold it fit that those who are of sober Spirits, and offended not the Parliament, should out of their Estates pay for those extravagant mens Delinquencies, rather than the Delinquents themselves. And although the said Lieut. Gen. Waller, and Miles Corbet Esq; together with Col. J. Jones, and Col. Matth. Tomlinson have impeached from hence most justly of High Treason, and that charge against them being known to the House, and there remaining, yet they have admitted two of those persons, namely, the said Lieut. Gen. Ludlow, and Miles Corbet actually to sit in the said House.

And now the greatness of those miseries which have befallen these three Nations in general, by such late actings in England, and those heightened with many aggravations in the circumstances of them, (too many and too long to be repeated) as it hath begotten in us, and in all good men in the three Nation deep impression of astonishment and horror, so it is evident, that if it be any longer continued, it will perpetually nourish dishonour to God, grief to all good men, and (we doubt not) utter infamy and destruction to the three Nations.

In contemplation whereof, and considering how God hath in his justice blasted all attempts, that since the year 1648. have been made for settling of these Nations in peace and tranquillity, and that after all the tryals and various changes of Governments, which we have in all that time with much long suffering and patience endured, there is no way visible to us under Heaven, hence deliverance may probably be wrought or expected, but from the care and wisdom of a Free and full Parliament in England, which (by the experience of all former ages) hath been found the best and only expedient for providing remedies, to be applied to so great and General mischiefs arising in Church or State. And considering also that the main of  
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the true Reformed Religion according to the Word of God, and of the Fundamental Laws of the Land, and of our now dying Liberties and Freedoms, are not yet so utterly raised and defaced, but that some footsteps of them do yet remain, so as (by the wisdom of a full and Free Parliament) they may be again renewed, and firmly re-established, and considering likewise that our hopes of having the said excluded Members restored, and of new Elections to be made for vacant places, whereby there might be a full and Free Parliament, as there was on the fifth day of *December 1648.* and the ancient and long contested for Liberties of the People might be asserted, are much contrary to our expectations, and contrary to the Fundamental Laws of the Land, and indeed contrary to all justice and reason become frustrated, and considering further how unjust and unreasonable a thing it is, that of above 500 Members, whereof the Commons House of Parliament usually consisted, there were but 44 or thereabouts, when the fatal Vote passed for the keeping out the aforesaid excluded Members by the prevalency of a major part of the said 44 persons (not much exceeding those who voted then on the contrary side,) which assumes to it self the Supream Authority, not only of *England*, but also of the three Nations, without president or example of any former age, there being above 250 which stand eleven years excluded, without so much as the least offer of an impeachment against them in all that time, which unexampled and unparallel'd assumption in those men is not possible to continue but by the force of an Army poisoned with Anabaptistical and corrupted principles, to the continual grief and supportable burden and charge of the three Nations.

And besides that Act of the aforesaid persons chusing away (for so it now appears) about 250 Members, of above 500 chosen by all the several parts of *England*, according to the known Laws of the Land, to represent the whole Nation in Parliament, and after the forceable exclusion of so many, that 44 persons remaining (amongst whom we believe there are some worthy Patriots who are not so fully concurring in the actings of the rest of their number as violently over-voted by them, which is a further aggravation of the others guilt) should dare to usurp to themselves, as is formerly mentioned, contrary to all Laws, the Supreme Power not only of *England*, but also of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, is a thing which none but Conquerors or Tyrants would attempt, and in all circumstances is so hideous and monstrous to be endured by a free People, formerly famous to all the World for Wisdom and Valour, as the English Nation have been, as it will be incredible to all posterity.

And lastly, Considering that as in all ages, and more particularly since the beginning of the late horrid Rebellion in *Ireland*, our brethren in *England* have abundantly manifested a tender and compassionate sence of the condition of *Ireland*, and were careful to relieve us in our lowest estate, as bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh

self, which we do, and shall ever acknowledg with humble thankfulness, and (as a debt which we well know to be due from us to them above all people in the world,) shall be for ever as tender of their happiness and welfare as of our own, which indeed is involved in theirs, and without whom *Ireland* cannot be happy. We therefore remaining constant in the reasons of our said Declaration of the 14th of *December* 1659. for adhering to the Parliament in defence of it's privileges, and the just Rights and Liberties of these Nations; all which we see now are apparently more and more violated by the not admission of the said excluded Members; and by not filling the vacant places, whereby the House might be full, and being freed from force, might uninterruptedly act according to their judgments and consciences towards settling the Peace of these Nations; which otherwise in all humane probability can never be restored to peace and tranquillity.

We do therefore declare for a full and Free Parliament in *England*, consisting not only of those that sat on the 11th of *October* 1659. but also of all such of the Members of Parliament imprisoned, excluded, or withdrawn in *December* 1648: as are yet living; whom we desire may be restored to the freedom and liberty of sitting, and acting according to the Trusts committed to them by the several Counties and places which d'd chuse them; that so they may be no longer debarred from discharging their said Trusts, and that vacant places may be speedily supplied by free and due Elections of the people, yet so as none of the persons to be admitted or elected be any of those who have been in Armes, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the late King, or his Son in the late War against the Parliament; and that the House being so filled, may proceed unanimously to consult the best means for re-settling the Peace of the Nations, and re-establishment of true Religion, (the surest foundation, as of all righteous Government, so of all the happiness of a Nation;) the fundamental Laws of the Land (whereby all mens rights and properties are preserved) and the Liberties and Freedom of the People, which are supported by those Laws.

And for those ends, and in discharge of our duty to God and to our Country, We do resolve (by the blessing of Almighty God,) to joyn with all our Brethren in *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*, who have or shall joyn with us for the ends aforesaid: and do resolve for the Maintenance and preservation thereof, to brayd our lives and estates, and all that is dear to us: and We doubt not but all our Brethren in in the said Nations, who disdain to be made Slaves, will joyn with us herein, as being with wisdom and reason desirous to deliver over to their Posterity, that liberty and freedom, which was conveyd to them at so dear a rate by our Ancestors. And then we trust, that by the great mercy of God, will speedily follow a happy settlement of these yet miserable and distracted Nations; and consequently that the true Protestant Re-

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 ligion in the power and purity thereof may be established; the Godly,  
 Learned and Orthodox Ministers of the Gospel maintained by their  
 Tithes, and other their accustomed rights; their persons supported and  
 countenanced; the Universities and all other Seminaries of Learning  
 cherished; Heresies and Schisms suppressed; needless Impositions and  
 Taxes on the people removed; and no charge to be laid on any of the  
 Nations without their own free consents, given by their representatives  
 in their several and respective Parliaments; Manufactures and publick  
 Trade and Commerce, at home and abroad advanced; Justice in its due  
 and wonted course administered; The Just debts of the Nation satisfied;  
 The Treasure and Revenues thereof preserved and returned to their right  
 and proper Channels; The Affairs of the Army, and other publick  
 debts duly satisfied; The Armies and Forces continued in due obedi-  
 ence to the supreme authority, and nor presume as some have done, to  
 give Laws thereunto, which hath been the root of a great part of our  
 miseries; The Nations enriched, united and strengthened; The Re-  
 formed Protestant Churches abroad supported and countenanced; The  
 Honour of the English Nation restored to the comfort of Friends and  
 terror of Enemies; The Plantation of Ireland in the hands of Adventu-  
 rers and Soldiers, and other English and Protestants advanced as a  
 further accession of honour and greatness to the English Nation; and  
 so by the blessing of God all will shortly terminate in the glory of God,  
 the peace and tranquillity of these Nations, the strengthening of them  
 against foreign invasion and intestine Rebellion, and the comfort,  
 contentment and satisfaction of all the good people in these Nations.  
 Which the Lord of his Mercy grants!

Dated at Dublin the 16 of Febr. 1659

Sir Cha. Coote	Lt. Col. H. Smithwick	Lt. Hugh Clowworthy
William L. Cawfield	Cap. Hen. Baker	Lt. Peter Flower
Sir Theo. Jones	Cap. Rob. ft Gorall	Lt. Her. Langrish
Sir Oliver S. George	Cap. Cha. Winman	Lt. Richard Morrick
Col. Hen. Ingoldisby	Cap. Adam O'Moloneux	Lt. Brian Jaques
Col. John King	Col. Hum. Barrow	Lt. Richard Butler
Col. Chidley Coote	Cap. Sam. Foley	Lt. John Conway
Col. John Cole	Cap. John Salt	Lt. Thomas Enslin
Col. William Warden	Cap. Simon Garstin	Lt. Thomas Flint
Col. Robert Coote	Col. Cha. Blunt	Lt. Edward Harrington
Col. John Gorges	Col. Hen. Slade	Cornet Arc. Wether
Col. Hen. Owen	Cap. Ant. Stamp	Cornet Donn. Prichard
Lt. Col. Tho. Scot	Cap. Art. Purefoy	Cornet W. Piusens
Lt. Col. W. Purefoy	Cap. George George	Th. Hugh John Mead
Lt. Col. Oliver Honey	Ceo. Peter Fines	Th. Sheppard M. G.
Maj. Tho. Harrington	Cap. Thomas Gurd	Th. M. H. Flint
Maj. Alex. Staples	Cap. Tho. Newnham	John Fawcett
Maj. Rich. Bing	Cap. Tho. Newnham	John Fawcett
George Pepper	Cap. Hen. Thrimpton	

F I N I S.



